



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

There are some other theoretical points that invite comment, although possibly they are merely cases of carelessness in expression. One example is the discussion of the incidence of the excess profits tax on page 305. "If, as is certainly likely to be the case, the rapid rise in prices curtailed purchases and lessened the volume of business in physical, not in money, measure, it might be possible for the company to shift the tax in part if not wholly to the consumer." Why is it easier to shift a tax if rising prices curtail demand? Is it not the fear of a lessened demand that often causes sellers to refrain from attempting to add taxes to their selling prices? The really interesting question in this connection is why the rising prices during the war did not cut down demand more than they did.

It is unfortunate that such a book as this, in its fourth edition after twenty years of useful existence, should contain so many defects apparently due to mere haste. These would be less important if it were a treatise for advanced students, in which the author's wide knowledge and good judgment would overshadow them, but in an elementary text they mean a needless burden on the teacher.

RUFUS S. TUCKER.

*Harvard University.*

#### NEW BOOKS

- BOGART, E. L. *War costs and their financing.* (New York: Appleton. 1920.)
- BOWLEY, A. L. *The change in the distribution of the national income, 1880-1913.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920. Pp. 27.)
- BÄRNER, K. *Die Neuordnung der deutschen Finanzwirtschaft und das neue Reichssteuersystem.* Finanz- und volkswirtschaftlichen Zeitfragen, 67. (Stuttgart: Enke. 1920.)
- BROWN, H. G. *The taxation of unearned incomes.* (Columbia: Missouri Book Co. 1920. Pp. 124.)
- BROWN, J. R. *The farmer and the single tax.* (New York: Single Tax Club, 47 West 42d St. 1920.)
- BURNS, E. *Modern finance.* (New York: Oxford Press. 1921. Pp. 64. \$1.)
- CHESSE, F. *Costo economico e costo finanziario della guerra.* (Rome: Athenaeum. 1920. 3.50 L.)
- DALBERG, R. *Finanzgesundheit aus Währungsnot.* (Berlin: Heymanns. 1920. Pp. viii, 103.)
- DECKE, E. *Die neuen Reichssteuern.* (Leipzig: Teubner. 1920. Pp. 113.)
- EMERY, G. F. *Income tax acts as they affect the public.* (London: Stevens & Sons. 1921. 21s.)
- GAULT, J. *Excess profits duty and corporation profits tax.* (London: Effingham Wilson and Stevens & Sons. 1920.)

- JORGENSEN, E. O. *One hundred reasons for the single tax.* (Chicago: The Chicago Single Tax Club. 1920. \$1.25.)
- LOLINI, E. *L'attività finanziaria nella dottrina e nella realtà.* (Rome: Athenaeum. 1920. Pp. 497.)
- MCCALEB, W. F. *Public finances of Mexico.* (New York: Harper. 1920.)
- MASON, D. T. *Timber appraisal.* (Chicago: Nat. Lumber Mfrs. Assoc. 1921. Pp. 3.)
- MOYE, M. *Precis élémentaire de législation financière.* (Paris: Tassin. 1921. Pp. xii, 422.)
- PANNETIER, C. *Les successions et le fisc.* (Paris: Sirey. 1921. 12 fr.)
- RIST, C. *Les finances de guerre de l'Allemagne.* (Paris: Payot. 1921. Pp. xiv, 294. 15 fr.)
- STAMP, J. *The fundamental principles of taxation in the light of modern developments.* (London: Macmillan. 1921.)
- THORNTON, A. B. *The nation's financial outlook.* (London: King. 1921. Pp. x, 137. 2s. 6d.)
- VILLARD, R. *Le Reichsnotopfer ou le prélèvement exceptionnel sur le capital en Allemagne.* (Paris: Pichon. 1920. Pp. 131.)
- WOODWORTH, L. D. *Panaceas for present tax burdens.* (New York: Am. Bankers Assoc. 1921. Pp. 3.)
- Administration and condition of Egypt and the Soudan. Reports of H. M. High Commissioner for the years 1912-1919.* (London: King. 1920. 1s. 6d.)
- The facts about tonnage tax.* (Hibbing, Minn.: Minn. Fair Tax Assoc. 1920. Pp. 39.)
- High cost of elections in Chicago and Cook county.* (Chicago: Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency. 1921. Pp. 24.)
- Kelly's customs tariffs of the world 1920.* (London: Kelly's Directories Ltd. 1920. Pp. xv, 1224. 8s.)
- National expenditure. Third report of committee, session of 1920, with evidence and appendices.* (London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1921. 2s.)
- Notions élémentaires sur les impôts directs. Recueil de conférences faites aux surnuméraires de première année.* (Paris: Imprimerie Nat. 1921. Pp. x, 584.)
- Proceedings of the Brussels international financial conference.* (London: Harrison & Sons. Three vols.; 2s. 6d. each.)
- Stamp taxes on documents; except on issue, sales, and transfers of certificates of stock and sales of products for future delivery; imposed by title XI of the Revenue act of 1918.* (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1921. Pp. 63.)
- Statistics of income, compiled from the returns of 1918.* (Washington: Commissioner of Internal Revenue. 1920. Pp. 15.)
- Proceedings of the second national industrial tax conference, October 22*

and 23, 1920. (New York: Nat. Indus. Conf. Board. 1921. Pp. 196. \$1.50.)

*Report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board on federal tax problem.* (New York: Nat. Indus. Conf. Board. 1921. Pp. 58. 75c.)

*Taxation of inheritances in Virginia.* (Richmond: State Tax Board. 1921. Pp. 34.)

*Tax on personal income, state of New York.* (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1921. Pp. 80.)

*Undistributed earnings tax. A plan to tax the current year's earnings of corporations, not distributed.* (New York: National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. 1921. Pp. 40.)

### Population and Migration

*The Italian Emigration of Our Times.* By ROBERT F. FOERSTER. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1919. Pp. xx, 558. \$2.50.)

In presenting this study of Italian emigration Professor Foerster has rendered a notable contribution to sociology, particularly to those portions of it which deal with population and migratory movements. The book is eminently a product of high scholarship. The author has utilized a vast amount of material much of which is unfamiliar to the average American student and which must have required an immense amount of labor in analyzing and digesting.

Most studies of immigration written by American authors approach the problem directly from the point of view of the United States. Professor Foerster has adopted the Italian outlook, and presents the phenomenon of emigration as an integral feature of Italian national life. The first book, comprising two chapters, is a statistical study of the volume and directions of the outgoing currents and the corresponding features of the reverse flow. The next book deals with the causes of emigration. Here are considered the factors, physical, racial, and historical, which in recent years have turned the faces of so many hundreds of thousands of Italians toward foreign lands. Significant differences are pointed out between the conditions of North and South Italy.

Book III takes up the history and outstanding characteristics of the Italian settlements in various foreign lands, chief among which are France, Germany, Argentine, Brazil, and the United States. In this section is accumulated an imposing mass of data, which are of value not only in portraying the experiences of the Italians as a group but also in furnishing the kind of reliable inductive material upon which the generalizations of immigration must be based. It is exceedingly